

he is on the roof—he will soon be in—come quick Lord Jesus;" then one woman after another in the shrillest tones would shout "Amen"—"Amen"—"Lord Jesus"—and then go off into kicking hysterics. One breathed so violently as to be heard all over the hall, and when she found her voice she shouted forth like a maniac,—"I must speak." That proved a signal for a perfect volley of "amens," groans and strange noises from the excited leaders. The scene was getting too wild. Some of the cooler ones struck up one of their simple, joyful tunes, and the ferment immediately subsided. All joined in the music, and the congregation was cooled for a fresh start. This time to my astonishment three Hawaiians took the floor. They were recent converts, and on account of their color, had been made little lions of. Their talk was in broken English. I could only hear "white brother, white sister,"—"Lord Jesus he soon come," and such phrases. A negro, an old white headed fellow, succeeded them. I wish I could give you, word for word, his discourse. It was original, I assure you. All the long words he had ever heard came trembling from his lips, with such vehemence and irregularity that one might suppose him to be suffering from the effects of a philological emetic. In his velocity he frothed at the mouth—his arms swinging about him like a harlequin's—and his body acquired a rapid see-saw motion, each time bending his head until it nearly reached the form before him. One of his sentences started a laugh upon even the serious:—"Some folks say we want to cut a *swathe* in religion." When he sat down more hymns were sung, and a man commenced a prayer in a sotto voice, and terminated it with the roar of a herd of bulls.

I do not write this with the design to create a laugh at the expense of sacred topics. Far from it. It is what I saw and heard, only language is incapable of giving you these scenes in all their fanatical absurdity. And such yearly occur in our civilized, intelligent republic, and also in England—for the most numerous recruits to Mormonism come from England. In truth, this year the religious mind seems strangely wrought upon. To many it has proved for their true welfare. But the simple and weak have been deluded; temporarily, I trust.

A portion of the clergy are making an effort to restore lost temporal authority. They desire to form a favored priest-hood, based upon the fallacy of apostolic succession, and to re-institute themselves as oracles of divinity—a separate class from the people. This movement is among a portion of the Episcopal clergy, who favor Puseyism. They are too strongly opposed by numbers of their own religious brethren, to have any hope of success. Our education, and federal constitutions are too strongly democratic for any privileged body, civil, or ecclesiastical, to exist among us. Even the Roman Catholic clergy have felt their weakness when coming in conflict with civil law—as in the cases of church property at Buffalo and New Orleans. The bishops claimed the property as their own, but the trustees in defiance of them, retained it for those whose property it was, and the laws sustained them. So much for those who make such a bug-bear of Roman Catholicism in our country. Many of that denomination are much too pure patriots to be misled by their clergy even, if they aspire to obtain a control over their rights as citizens. But I have written enough of these matters—perhaps more than will be agreeable to your readers. Yours,

WAKERY.

P. S. Before I left N. B., I meant to tell you how pleased I was to see the universal taste displayed for flowers and gardening. It does great credit to the citizens, and adds much to the natural beauty of the place. One thing they need—that is, a museum, formed after the plan of the East India museum at Salem. Here it should be chiefly devoted to a collection of the curiosities, and natural products of such seas and countries as are frequented by their whalers. It is singular that none of their wealthy men,

with all their thirst after show, or personal eclat, have never thought of establishing an institution of this nature. It would perpetuate their names more honorably and more permanently than a palace, which their children are very sure not to inhabit. W.

THE POLYNESIAN.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1844.

In the friend of Sept. 4, R. C. Wyllie, Esq. has given many useful hints for the improvement of the place, though unfortunately most of them require not only more means but public spirit than yet exists. Improvements must be tardy while those who possess the greatest wealth, have no personal interest in the country. But we have referred to these "Notes" for a different object, and Mr. Wyllie will permit us to indulge in a few observations which have been suggested by the perusal of that portion which relates to the late tenure of lands.

"While on this subject, I cannot omit stating my conviction, that the protection of these nations will be endangered by any attempt, under the existing laws, to deprive their citizens or subjects of the full benefit of lands granted long before these laws had any existence; and that they will concur in viewing any attempt at the expiration of 25 yrs, to dispossess the grantees of land,—those grantees being their subjects or citizens, without the fullest indemnity for all capital outlaid and improvements made thereon, as one of atrocious injustice and spoliation, impolitic and anti-economical, opposed to the best interests of the country and not to be tolerated.

There was a time when a Joseph could adopt a system to place the whole land and wealth of Egypt in the hands of a Pharaoh; that was permitted by the same God who miraculously opened a path through the Red Sea to the Israelites, to fly from the oppression of Pharaoh: none of the Pharaohs or their descendants have ever prospered; the finger of the Almighty has marked the Egyptians as slaves, and *slaves of slaves*, through all the revolutions of empire. The policy relating to the tenure of land in these islands, is in its spirit and effect something like that of the patriarch Joseph; but they are no *Josephs* now-a-days; and any one who should attempt the same game in the Sandwich Islands, would perhaps give the king some land, but might endanger his crown, and perhaps place himself in the predicament of, or at least be deserving the same elevated position with Pharaoh's chief baker."

We are sure Mr. Wyllie does not fully understand the subject, or otherwise he would be less lavish of invective upon the system and its originators. The system of short leases with the improvements to revert to government was purely of temporary character, adapted to certain ends which it has happily effected. We presume no one viewed it as intended to encourage the introduction of foreign capital or enterprise; it bore upon its very front a totally contrary policy. If its author deserves hanging, on the score of equal justice, what would become of some of H. B. M. Counsellors? The crown lands in Hong Kong are leased upon *precisely* the same tenure, differing only in extent of lease. Here it does not exceed 50 years—there 75 years—and at the expiration of that time all the improvements revert to government.—The result has been the same in both cases, the purchasers of such leases fully understood the terms, and consequently have erected improvements of not an expensive nature. Here there are but few leases of this character. The majority of titles are of a very complicated nature, and that this government will act otherwise than in good faith in these matters, it is not to be presumed. We will now turn back 3000 years. With respectful deference to Mr. Wyllie's opinions in regard to the fate of the Egyptians we are inclined to doubt their justice. At all events Rossellini, the Champollions—Gliddon and Dr. Lepsius, the most celebrated of hierologists, inform us differently. A thousand years before Troy was or Cadmus carried letters to Greece, or the chosen of God were a people, Egypt existed a powerful, civilized and refined kingdom—learned in letters, arts, and agriculture—manufactures of wool-

len, flax, cotton, glass and jewelry were abundant; portrait painting, seal engraving, in short the very arts on which modern civilization prides itself so much then existed in great perfection, and others of mechanical powers which have been lost to the world.—The very sports of our boys were played in the streets of Thebes and Memphis. The principal of the arch was given by Egypt to Greece. Her early religion also was in its sublime tenets, its pure conceptions and doctrines as far above that of Greece and Rome as theirs were in advance of the degraded paganism of the South Seas. In spirit it approached the worship of the Triune God, and declared a system of future rewards and punishments quite consonant with our more orthodox faith. Nearly ten centuries had Egypt flourished, the dominant power of the known world, great in arms, science and wealth, when a horde of hardy barbarians from the wilds of Scythia, overrun Lower Egypt, overthrew her temples, desecrated her sanctuaries and despoiled her colleges, slaying the monarch, priesthood and people. These people were called Hykshos, or Scythian Shepherds. They preserved their ill-gotten and misused power for 260 years, gradually acquiring some refinements from the conquered—but were eventually driven entirely from Egypt by the legitimate rulers.

It was during the reign of these Hykshos that Joseph came to Egypt, and it was his policy that secured for his master, a foreign tyrant, the landed property of Egypt. The legitimate rulers of Egypt, whom Mr. Wyllie designates as Pharaohs, were no more accountable for this measure, than Louis the IX of France for the *noyades*, and massacres of the reign of Terror. It was strictly and solely the act of foreign usurpers, who soon after were defeated and driven out of the country. The very profession of a shepherd was disreputable in the eyes of the Egyptians, and the reason of the welcome so cordially granted the brother of Joseph by Apophis, the Scytho-shepherd king, was the fact that they, like himself, were shepherds—he "made them rulers over my cattle." As soon as the Hykshos were expelled, the Egyptians regarding them in the light of allies and friends to their late tyrants, imposed heavy burdens upon them:—the result need not be here recapitulated. But the object of these remarks is to show that the Egyptians flourished a powerful, free and independent nation, with many nations "slaves of slaves" to them, for they conquered repeatedly all known Asia and Africa, for a longer period before the incursion of the Hykshos than any modern European nation has existed; and after this event, until the accession of the Ptolemies, for another thousand years they still flourished, with no greater fluctuations of power than have happened within a century to most of the nations of Modern Europe. The policy of a nation that survived thus long, and was the progenitor of civilization to the whole world, which existed in luxury, while the remainder of the globe was peopled by naked barbarians, must have had in it much of the spirit of self preservation, and is well worthy of critical study.

His Sardinian Majesty's brig, *L' Eredano*, exchanged salutes with the fort on Monday. This vessel is on a surveying voyage, and has been absent two years, and it is said she is to proceed from here to the coast of Mexico, where she will be joined by a 60 gun frigate, on board of which is a prince of the reigning family of Sardinia. This vessel is the first representative of the Mediterranean powers, that has anchored in our waters, and we greet her arrival most cordially on that account, and also as being of that nation that gave birth to Columbus and the *Doria*, to whom the maritime world owe so much.

Our good towns-people were suddenly startled from their slumbers at midnight, Monday last, by the report of a heavy broadside, and the rapid and successive firing of guns by divisions and single pieces, with

great irregularity however. Every body started from their beds to ascertain the cause. It was discovered to proceed from the *Carysfort*, and considerable excitement ensued, as it was supposed she had opened her fire upon the fort. From the close vicinity of the ship to the houses, the fright to the ladies was considerable. The next morning we were informed that it was done to show how quick the crew could be beat to quarters from their hammocks, and engage in a mock combat. But whatever was the occasion of such a nightly disturbance, it was highly injudicious, on the part of Lord Paulet, and calculated to create disturbance among the native population and convey alarm to the sick and timid among the foreign residents.

The Delaware brings the intelligence of the death of Commodore Dallas, commander in chief of the United States Naval forces in the Pacific. He died at Callao, 3d of June. All the vessels of war had left Valparaiso for Peru, on account of the disturbances in that country.

H. B. M. Consul General W. Miller and neice had arrived at Tahiti, and were both in good health.

It is worthy of note that in each of the three papers issued this week, the *Nonanona*, *Friend* and *Polynesian*, a memorandum of market prices has appeared. Ours was prepared some time since, and as it is fuller than the others we give it insertion. A writer in the *Nonanona* has commenced a series of agricultural articles also, which if the cultivator will but give heed to them are calculated to be very useful.

The *Friend* of this week is one of unusual interest. We are much gratified to see it distinctly announced by the reverend editor, that all the seats in the Chapel whether cushioned or not, are free to seamen—and we hope hereafter that they will fully understand this, and not be deterred from attendance from any false delicacy of being seated next to a silk gown or uniform coats. Mr. Damon's remarks upon the subject are very just and excellent, and calculated to do away the bad impression which has spread among the seamen in consequence of the seemingly private nature of the seats.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY'S BRIG *L' EREDANO*—now lying in this port.

Capitain de Corvette—M. le Conte Charles De Persano.

Première Lieutenant de Vaisseau—M. François Givan.

Sous Lieutenants de Vaisseau—Messieurs François Millelin; Le Marquis Alessandre D' Aste.

Elèves de première Classe—Messieurs Visconte Givan des Cars; Ulisse Isola.

Médecin—M. Luis Verde.

Commissaire—M. Effisio Masiarello.

The sovereign good of man is a mind that subjects all things to itself, and is itself subject to nothing.—*Seneca*.

We publish the following list of prices for the benefit of the shipping in particular.—Prices vary somewhat according to the season, but those given in the table will be found to be generally correct.

HONOLULU MARKET.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.	
Sugar—Muscavado—per Raw Silk, per lb. 3 to 25.	
lb. 3 to 4 cts. Leaf Tobacco, per lb. 6 cts.	
Molasses—per gallon, 12 1-2 to 20c.	Salt, cargo, price per bbl. 75c.
Arrow-Root—per lb. 4 cts.	Wood, per cord \$10.
Coffee, per lb. 12 1-2 to 25c.	Castor Oil, per gallon \$2.
Hides (green) each \$3.	Kukui do. do. do. 50 a 75c.
do. dry, per lb. 8 cents.	Maize per bbl. \$4.
Goat Skins, each, 18 cents.	Mustard Seed, per lb. 2 1-2 c.
BUTCHER'S MEAT, ETC.	
Beef, roasting ps. per lb. 5c.	Rabbits, do. per quarter, 6 1-4 cts.
Mutton, per lb. 12 1-2 cts.	Sausages, per lb. 25c.
Lamb, per lb. 12 1-2 cts.	Lard, per lb. 10 c.
Pork per lb. 6 1-2 cents.	Butter, per lb. 37 1-2 c.
POULTRY.	
Fowls, per doz. \$3.	Ducks per dozen, \$6.
Turkeys, per doz. \$6 to 9.	Pigeons, per doz. \$1.50.
Geese, Eng. \$6 per pr.	Eggs, per doz. 12 1-2 to 25c.